

The Weekly Louisianaian.

TERMS: \$2.00 PER ANNUM.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

(SINGLE COPIES—5 CENTS)

VOLUME 8.

THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, SEPT. 20, 1879.

NUMBER 40.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE—NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD LINES.

DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS.
On and after Nov. 18, 1877, trains will depart and arrive as follows, from Calje street depot:
DEPART.
Express No. 1..... 6:15 p. m.
Mixed No. 3..... 7:00 a. m.
ARRIVE.
Express No. 2..... 9:30 a. m.
Mixed No. 4..... 7:10 p. m.
No. 1 and 2 run daily, 3 and 4 daily, except Sunday.

Pullman Palace Sleepers through without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, and for St. Louis. Sleeping cars attached at Milan, Tenn., en route, passing through the great "hollow" without leaving the train. Only one change to New York and Eastern cities.
Friday evening's train makes no connection for Chicago.
Accommodation trains between New Orleans and McDonough at 8:45 p. m. Saturday, and 7 a. m. Sunday.
Leave New Orleans at 9:20 a. m. Sunday, and 10 p. m. Monday.
This is the only line running double daily through trains to and from all points North and East.
Tickets for sale and information given at 22 Canal street, corner Common.

REDUCED RATES.

On and after THURSDAY, April 10, this line will make the following rates to suit the times:
To Boston..... \$37.00
To New York..... \$30.00
To Philadelphia..... \$25.00
To Baltimore..... \$23.00
To Washington..... \$24.00
To Albany..... \$35.00
To Buffalo..... \$30.00
To Pittsburgh..... \$31.00
To Cleveland..... \$30.00
Travel by this line and favorite route, which gives you low rates and the quickest time to New York and all Northern and Eastern cities.
A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
F. CHANDLER, General Manager.

E. OFFNER.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

CROCKERY DEALER.

Is now located at his Old Stand, 174 Canal Street, opposite the Theatre.
Where he sells CHINA CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, CUTLERY and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, cheaper than ever.

S. L. DAVIS.

RESTAURANT AND ICE CREAM SALOON.
119 FOURTH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

Furnished rooms to rent with or without board.

F. A. GONZALES & BRO.

IMPORTERS OF HAVANA CIGARS.
Cor. Camp and Common Sts., NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

Cash Capital, \$500,000.
With Cash Dividends to Insured.

Issues Policies on—
FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE RISKS.

Office—12 Camp, between Gravier and Natchez streets, NEW ORLEANS.

JAMES L. DAY, Pres't.
H. ORPENTER, Sec'y.

C. E. GIRARDEY.

Auctioneer and Appraiser,
31 DEMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

FRUIT TREES.

Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Quince, Crab, etc.
STOCKS GRAFTS, Apple, Cherry, Crab, Pear, etc.
EVERGREENS, Shade Trees, Shrubs, Fruit and Flower Plants.
HEDGE PLANTS, Orange, Blackberry, Honey Locust, etc.
GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, Splendid varieties, Roses, Verbenas, Carnations, etc.
For NEW CATALOGUES of the BLOOMINGTON (PHENIX) NURSERY, post-free address Wm. H. BAKER, (Trustee) Box 1, BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

JOHN KUGLER.

Merchant Tailor.
33 COMMON STREET.

Near St. Charles Street, NEW ORLEANS.
Cleaning and Repairing.

T. E. STAMPS.

COTTON.

SUGAR FACTOR.

GEN'RY COMMISSION MERCHANT.

35 Carondelet street, corner Union.

NEW ORLEANS.

Consignments solicited of COTTON, RICE, SUGAR, MOLASSES.

Country Produce Generally.

Account sales promptly rendered and satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal advances made on consignments, and purchases made in this market at lowest rates for account of my friends.

PHILIP JOSEPH & CO.

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, COUNTRY PRODUCE, LIQUORS.

DELTA, LA.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR COTTON AND COTTON SEED.

We beg leave to announce to our patrons and friends that we are prepared to fill all orders at prices to suit the most economical. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

GENERAL PLANTATION SUPPLIES.

Highest Cash Prices Paid for Cotton and Cotton Seed.

We beg leave to announce to our patrons and friends that we are prepared to fill all orders at prices to suit the most economical. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

SHIRTS.

Low prices for cash.

Good stock of Summer Underwear in Store. An elegant assortment of new neckties, collars, cuffs, etc., all at low prices.

SHIRTS.

Low prices for cash.

Good stock of Summer Underwear in Store. An elegant assortment of new neckties, collars, cuffs, etc., all at low prices.

SHIRTS.

Low prices for cash.

Good stock of Summer Underwear in Store. An elegant assortment of new neckties, collars, cuffs, etc., all at low prices.

SHIRTS.

Low prices for cash.

Good stock of Summer Underwear in Store. An elegant assortment of new neckties, collars, cuffs, etc., all at low prices.

SHIRTS.

Low prices for cash.

Good stock of Summer Underwear in Store. An elegant assortment of new neckties, collars, cuffs, etc., all at low prices.

SHIRTS.

Low prices for cash.

Good stock of Summer Underwear in Store. An elegant assortment of new neckties, collars, cuffs, etc., all at low prices.

SHIRTS.

Low prices for cash.

Good stock of Summer Underwear in Store. An elegant assortment of new neckties, collars, cuffs, etc., all at low prices.

WASHINGTON.

Recent Elections in Maine and California.

OHIO POLITICS.

NEGRO CANDIDACY.

SCATHING DENUNCIATION.

The West African Republic.

Items of Interest.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11th, 1879.

EDITORS LOUISIANAIAN:

The recent elections in California and Maine not only clear the political atmosphere which had become extremely impervious in consequence of the triangular fight between the Democrats, Republicans and Greenbackers, but simplified the issues upon which the contest for the Presidency in 1880 are to be fought. All eyes are now turned to Ohio, and the election of Foster seems now an assured fact. The Republicans in that State being well organized and disciplined are determined to roll up one of their old-time majorities. Gen. Garfield and Judge Lat, candidates for the Senatorial chair now occupied by Judge Thurman, are making a vigorous and close canvass of the State, particularly those sections which, since the Greeley movement in 1872, have shown a little too much tenderness for the Democratic party. The belief is stated openly, and without hesitation, by prominent Ohio politicians now in Washington that Gen. Garfield, in consequence of his gallant leadership and the earnest support which he will receive from the National Administration, will, should the Republicans have a majority of the next Legislature, become the successor to Thurman. It will surprise many of your readers to learn that, although the colored people cast 20,000 votes for the Republican party in the State of Ohio, only one colored man received the nomination for the Legislature—George W. Williams, of Cincinnati. Other colored candidates in different sections of the State, among them J. P. Green, of Cleveland, presented themselves, but they were all slaughtered early in the fight. I am not personally acquainted with Mr. Green, never having met him, but measuring the speech which he delivered to the convention after his crushing defeat by it, one feels but little regret at his non-success. Indeed most men will say, "served him right." In his speech published by the Cleveland Leader he says:

"I do not attribute my defeat to my color."

Yet strange to say, he, in almost the same breath, utters the following contradiction:

"I understand the prejudices that exist. I know that it is difficult for a colored man whose constituency are at home, whose constituency are not here in this convention urging their claims to secure a nomination to a position like this, and therefore I will find no fault with you."

Now, in the name of the seven wonders of the world, what would this man have us understand? He "does not attribute his defeat to his color." Oh, no! Yet "prejudices that exist," according to his own language, are of such character and strength as to render his nomination impossible.

But hear him again:

"You have stood by me manfully; you have taken me from the position of a waiter in a hotel and made me a Justice of the Peace."

The cause of the defeat of Mr. Green, may, after all, be found in the fact that the people generally try to select their best and most courageous men to represent them in high official station and not those who are ever crying out "ancient wrongs!" That he should have bravely fought his way from the dish-tub to the bench of Justice of the Peace is, and ought to be, a matter of pride and gratification to Mr. Green, but that he should enter a convention of political equals as a candidate for important official position—member of the Legislature—wearing a collar around his neck proclaiming the degradation of his early life, is a source of deep mortification to his friends and the lovers of the cause everywhere.

Mr. Green's speech reminds one of the poor fellow who, by a sudden change of fortune, found himself the honored guest of an aristocratic Boston merchant, and, when shown to a magnificently furnished bedroom and invited to retire for the night, turned to his host and, with astonishment depicted upon his countenance, said: "Sir, this is grand; this is elegant; but do you know that when at home I sleep with the dogs every night?" This trucking, sycophantic, Uriah-Heap style of oratory was, until a recent period, not without its advantages; it was the meat upon which certain "foremost men of the race" fed; it was to them a fruitful source of revenue as well as a sort of pitiable distinction, but the march of events has nearly destroyed Othello's occupation.

We shall learn ere long that colored men, standing upon the same political plane with white men, must be measured by their capacity, their integrity and their manliness.

The State Department has received information to the effect that the West African Republic of Liberia is in a deplorable condition. In addition to her death-dealing climate she is ill-governed, bankrupt, shut at the elbows, and engaged in an interminable wrangle with the natives. Her little army, without pay or rations, threatens to settle its own accounts by a dash against the National ladder, but there had been no actual outbreak in that quarter up to the latest advice. The President of the United States has received a number of letters from prominent gentlemen in New England advocating the annexation of the little ill-starred Republic to the United States (thus securing two additional Republican Senators and one member of the House of Representatives) and urging him, in his annual message to Congress, to direct the attention of that body to this subject. But the President is known to be opposed to this scheme.

The Commissioner of Pensions, by his recent order overhauling the salaries of clerks in his Bureau, has drawn upon his head a camp of wild cats who threaten to annihilate him unless he backs down. There is no "in his Bureau," as well as in nearly all the Departments in Washington, a class of clerks who owe their places to political influence rather than efficiency. Many of these draw an annual salary of twelve hundred to eighteen hundred dollars, while rendering less services to the government than another class who only receive from eight hundred to one thousand dollars. The Commissioner is determined to correct this evil.

The nomination of A. B. Cornell

for Governor of New York is considered by all a grand triumph for Senator Conkling. The Republican ticket will be elected this fall by an overwhelming majority. Adieu.

Direct From Kansas.

Our prominent colored citizens have been handed to us for publication. Coming from so high an authority as Gov. St. John, it behooves our people, and especially those who contemplate leaving for Kansas after the crops shall have been gathered, to read it carefully, and make no mistake in leaving. If they are determined to go, let them remember that every person going to Kansas to settle, "is expected to be self-supporting."

We hope our colored exchanges, and in fact all those who wish our people well will publish this letter, for the information of those living in their respective localities:

DEAR SIR:—In answer to your letter of the 12th inst., I have the honor to state that neither the State of Kansas nor the general government extends aid to any class of immigrants. That every person coming to Kansas to settle is expected to be self-supporting. Kansas having no inducements to offer save and except such as are found in her rich soil, healthy climate, full protection to all classes under the law, free schools and a free ballot.

The colored people that have come here so far, as a rule are doing very well. I desire to impress upon you the fact that no one should come to Kansas or any other Northern state in an entirely destitute condition, but all should provide for themselves the necessary means to sustain them for a short time after arriving in the North until they can secure employment and in that way become self-supporting. I talk thus plainly for the reason that I suppose what your people desire is facts. I have always been a friend of your race and deeply sympathize with you in your distressed condition, believing as I do that they never enjoyed that freedom that under the constitution and laws of our country they are entitled to. Yet I would impress upon them the fact that the success of their present movement depends largely upon the way in which they manage it; and if they leave the South in large numbers in an entire destitute condition and in that condition come northward, they will overstock the labor market, and having means to buy their own bread will bring about a reaction that would do them not only incalculable injury, but would have a tendency to drive them back into even a worse condition of things if possible, than surrounds them to-day.

I send you by to-day's mail a copy of the report of the State Board of Agriculture which will afford you much information.

Very Truly,
JOHN P. ST. JOHN,
Governor.

The name of our colored exchanges is getting to be legion. It is a good sign, and we say let them come. Many will die but the majority will live and in the same proportion as they come into existence and live, will the colored man be felt in this country and his weight acknowledged. He is felt now but his weight is not acknowledged. No one, save those who have an opportunity as we have, of reading all of the colored papers of every quarter of the world, can form any just conception of the amount of good they are effecting in the elevation and redemption of our race.—Va. Star.

NEW JACSON'S best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Autumn Fancies.

BY EMMA ALICE BROWN.

Once more hath the beautiful Summer
Folded her fair hands at rest,
With pansies astray on her pillow,
Her symbol Rose clasped to her breast.

The dragon flower kindles her star,
The cardinal glows like an ember,
In the brown reedy marshes afar!

The great boughs of peach, pear and cherry
Shine no more with their rich fruitage gay,
The froth on the vintage of summer
We have blown with the roses away.

But the broad breezy orchards are russet,
And golden and scarlet as wine,
And the ripeness and fervor of Autumn
Empurple the blood of the vine!

The oaks are yet dusky and solemn,
In their sombre perfection of green,
But a ripple of gold faintly feathers,
The slim water willows between;

And behind the bold bluff, whose swart shoulder
Pushes up from the woodland's green spires,
Those red tinted gipsies—the sumacs—
Are kindling their autumnal fires!

The brook learns a tenderer cadence—
The thrush has a mellow throat—
There's a new revelation of music
In the blackbird's melodious note.

And nature's great choir, in the lull of
The lotos-steep languors of noon,
Have set all their silver-keyed voices
To a long-drawn delectable tune!

And I drink with the golden libation,
Poured out by the earth and the sky,
A draught of that rapture of Being
That thrilled me in autumn's gone by.

When the days were harmonious octaves,
The nights were rests, tunelessly chimed,
Climbing from Sabbath to Sabbath,
And singing of God as they climbed!

A Beautiful Sentiment.

In Augustin Daly's great play of "Under the Gaslight" Laura Courtland utters these beautiful sentiments:

"Let the woman you look upon be wise or vain, beautiful or homely, rich or poor, she has but one thing she can really give or refuse—her heart. Her beauty, her wit, her accomplishments, she may sell to you—but her love is the treasure without money and without price. She only asks in return that when you look upon her, your eyes shall speak a mute devotion; that when you address her your voice shall be gentle, loving and kind; that you shall not despise her because she can not understand at once, your vigorous thoughts and ambitious plans, for when misfortune and evil have defeated your greatest purposes—her love remains to console you. You look upon the trees for strength and grandeur; do not despise the flowers because their fragrance is all they have to give. Remember, love is all a woman can give—but it is the only earthly thing which God permits us to carry beyond the grave."

The A. M. C. of the G. U. O. of O. F. will meet in St. Louis on the 8th of October. This change was rendered necessary, because of the quarantine established by towns leading to Little Rock. Yellow Fever did the business.

—The People's Journal at Jackson, edited by a colored man, heads its editorial column with "a fair count of the ballots next November or Kansas."—Ex.

NEW JACSON'S best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Items of Interest.

The colored ministers in Memphis have issued an appeal for help.

—Louisville has over two thousand children.

—The Republicans of Jefferson Parish have renominated Mr. L. Roche for the House.

—The Senatorial Convention of St. John the Baptist Parish will take place on the 29th of September.

—Avoyelles Parish has had her convention and selected delegates favorable to the nomination of Wiltz for Governor.

—The Colored Citizen has hoisted the names of Gen. U. S. Grant and Gov. St. John as the National standard bearers during the coming campaign.

—Two States hold elections next month for state officers and members of the Legislature, viz: Ohio and Iowa on the 14th. Both will go Republican.

—Special attention is called to the editorial on Co-operation. There is much in it to awaken the interest of those who have the true success of the race at heart.

—We call attention to the address of the Republican State Central Committee published in another column. It should be read by every true hearted Republican and inwardly digested.

—The Pacific Appeal says San Francisco has four colored churches with a combined membership of only three hundred souls. It says they are in debt, and their pastors are living from hand to mouth.

—Telegrams from Spain announce that measures will be introduced in the Spanish Cortes looking to the abolition of slavery on the Island of Cuba. The same old story. Let our own government move in the matter.

—The Committee of Safety in Memphis have agreed to give \$500 cash to the colored militia companies who have been on duty since the Yellow fever broke out, leaving to the Legislature the proper recognition of their services rendered in response to the call of its Governor.

—There are 41,111 postoffices in the United States, the increase in three months being 471. Of this number Pennsylvania has 3,330; New York, 2,925; Ohio, 2,318; Illinois, 1,967; Virginia, 1,565; Missouri, 1,661; Indiana, 1,610; Alaska, 2; Illinois stands fourth in the list.

—The New York Star says: "Mr. Cornell's defeat, and by an unprecedented majority, is as morally certain as any future event can be provided," etc. Will somebody put the editor of the Star on a high chair, and tuck a little bib under his chin.—Inter Ocean.

It looks like defeat when Ex-Governor E. D. Morgan telegraphs to Mr. Cornell that he is ready to do all that he can to elect him. And then the Democratic party is so united, you know. Oh, yes, victory is sure for them. Happily, they have no shot gun campaigns in New York.

—We have received a letter from Delta, Madison Parish, and we regret the crowded condition of our columns will not permit its publication. From it we learn that the Republicans are confidently relying on 2,500 majority at the coming election. The parish is being thoroughly canvassed by able and eloquent speakers, and the division which for so long a time threatened defeat, has been amicably adjusted. The Republicans are a happy family in Madison.

The Louisianian.

T. DE S. TUCKER, Editor.
JAS. D. KENNEDY, Editor.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 30, 1879.

All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 644 CAMP STREET."

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

Halls—corner of Camp and Canal Al.

Stalls—opposite Postoffice.

AGENTS.

W. R. RAYMOND, New Orleans.
JAMES L. DAVIS, New Orleans.
CHAS. W. BOWEN, Iberville.
Geo. W. STIMPSON, Assumption.
D. C. L. OUSCHITA.
J. S. HIXSON, Indiana.
WM. H. WARD, Kentucky.
ROBT. J. HANLON, Philadelphia, Pa.
S. W. SMITH, Richmond.
B. W. FITZGERALD, Natchez, Miss.

—Mrs. Col. Lewis has returned.

—Collector Badger is in Milton, Mass.

—Miss Sarah Dunn of Baton Rouge is in the city.

—Hon. Chas. A. Bourgeois of St. Charles is in the city.

—Mr. Chas. H. Merritt is teaching in the Parish of St. Charles.

—Gov. Pinchback and family leave New York to-day for Sidney, O.

—Arthur D. Langston has been lecturing on "Love, Courtship and Marriage."

—Postmaster McMillan is watching the Ohio canvass from one of its rural districts.

—The many friends of Miss Geraldine Dodd wish her success. She is now Mrs. —.

—Major W. H. Green has been writing letters on the political situation for the Chicago *Inter Ocean*.

—We note with pleasure the return of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur P. Williams after an absence of two months.

—Gen. Grant and family will arrive in San Francisco to-morrow. Extensive preparations have been made to receive him.

—Rev. James Harper, one of the leading colored ministers in Thibodeaux was thrown from his horse recently, and broke his crippled leg.

—Bishop Campbell and his private secretary, Mr. Howard Gould, who have been to the Conference in England have arrived in this country.

—The Indianapolis *Leader* says that J. W. Cromwell, Esq., editor of the *People's Advocate*, Washington, D. C. will lecture in Nashville, at an early day.

—Miss M. B. Briggs a highly accomplished and intelligent colored lady has been appointed principal of the Colored Normal School in Washington. A happy selection.

—It is said the Rev. James Hayward is hopelessly insane. An appeal has been made in his behalf to the members of his denomination. There ought to be a liberal response.

—The Louisianian goes to its readers this week with increased reading matter. It will not be long before other improvements will be made to meet the wants of its numerous subscribers.

—Washington has had another wedding. Mr. Spencer Murray, Jr. of Baltimore was married to Miss Maggie Meyers last week in the presence of a large and fashionable audience at St. John P. E. Church by Rev. Dr. Crummel, assisted by Rev. J. Vaughn Lewis. A brilliant reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents. The presents were numerous and valuable. Many were presented by prominent white citizens and officials. The newly wedded pair left on an extensive Northern tour.

Candidates.

We learn that candidates for each place on the ticket to be nominated by the Republican Convention in October are multiplying faster than leaves in autumn. On its face, this shows that there is some life in the party yet, even though the animation be confined to office-seekers. The class of candidates, as a whole, inspire us with serious doubts as to the purity of the patriotism which actuates them to seek places on a ticket, the outlook for which is far from bright enough to condemn the want of faith in an unbelieving Thomas. More than this, we are highest consideration for the party, but little into the motives of many of this army of candidates. As men of worth and fitness for political preferment seldom thrust themselves forward on the public, it is no unkind presumption that many who are perceiving to be entrusted with party leadership during the campaign are "no good." Their aspiration, ambition and effort to get on the ticket is right and commendable, but in lack of the proper qualities they should not be nominated. A Republican nomination is no longer equivalent to an election.

The trickster and wirepuller, the nincompoop and the scavenger whose modesty for a nomination never burns his cheek, and whose name on a ticket invites defeat rather than victory, will perhaps gain his point to the exclusion of an able man who can best uphold his party faith. It is this breed we fear that will be most like to saddle itself on the convention, get the nomination, be disastrously beaten as it would deserve to be, and then apply to the powers that be for compensation from a porter's spittoon to a collectorship. We are Republican to the marrow bone. Indeed, we would be nothing else so long as Democracy with its destructive principles threatens the liberties of this Nation, retards the development, and militates against the peace and prosperity of the South. And because we are Republicans, because we believe that the prevalence of Republican doctrines is the only cure for the grievous woes under which our State suffers, and because we believe this can be accomplished only under intelligent leadership, our heads are unalterably set against the promotion of ignorance, incapacity and general cussedness. So far as we are concerned, we are determined that none of the kind of candidates comprehended in these three disabilities shall have our support. To the contrary, we will oppose by all lawful means in our power, any man who in our humble judgment does not come up to the real needs of the party. From the day that circumstances long foreseen sent the Republican party into exile three years ago, our opportunity for reformation and general purging began. If we are to learn no sense in our solitude away from honor and power, but are to continue the fatal blunders of setting up dunces for statesmen and doubtful characters for public exemplars of morality, then the fates were simply indulgent in not having sooner wrenched from us the reins of government. For our part, we wash our hands in the future of any such criminal tomfoolery. Give us a clean, clear cut ticket in character and ability and we'll help to "whoop" it up.

—Hon. John Ray is reported as being in Washington making a fight on the Collector of the Port.

The Necessity of Co-operation.

It behooves a journal situated in the chief city of the South to occasionally call attention to the immense amount of wealth and produce that annually passes through it, and to urge upon the merchants who receive and the planters who ship it, the growing importance of the trade, and its effect upon national and individual wealth. More especially does it become a journal owned, edited and controlled by colored men, to direct the attention of the public to the superior value of the labor of those with whom they are identified, both by ties of consanguinity and mutual dependence and support. If we are to stop to consider chief products of the South, their relative value, or the amount actually shipped by them to this great commercial centre. It will surprise many of them no doubt when they learn that more than five eighths of the cotton raised in the country is produced by colored labor, and fully one fourth of the number of bales received in this city is raised and owned by them. Last year New Orleans received in round numbers 1,172,000 bales, worth on an average about 48 dollars per bale, the total valuation exceeding 56,000,000 dollars. One fourth, or nearly 300,000 bales was shipped to the city by colored men. It was worth over 14,000,000 dollars. It was shipped to white men, merchants who have been doing business for years, who received 750,000 dollars as commission for handling the same.

The point we desire to make is this. Why cannot our people send their cotton to men of their own color? Why do not some of our wealthy and intelligent men see the importance and necessity of establishing houses as forwarding and commission merchants? The money received on commission might as well, and better too, be given to them, for it would demonstrate that the race has not only the physical strength to raise this production, but the commercial idea of handling it, so that the interest of planters and merchants alike would be mutually benefited. Besides that, it would do more in ten years to break the force of the everlasting prejudice that seems to follow and dog us in every avocation and pursuit in life, than all the laws Congress could enact or all the resolutions of sympathy northern philanthropists could pass in a century. In other words we have means of success, why not utilize them? Surely the arm that raises the fleecy staple, is a part of the body that contains the brain. Why not in every leading city of the South organize a society that will elect directors of a firm to be established for the receiving and forwarding of goods and supplies? It can be done, for a very limited capital is needed. It ought to be done, because the demands of the race for a more enlightened position as a political and social and commercial element makes it a necessity. What is true in the raising of cotton and other produce, is also true of the other various interests and occupations with which this people are identified. If there is a colored builder in the city, patronize him. If there are colored shoemakers, plasterers, undertakers or grocers in the community where you live, patronize them. If there is a colored newspaper, patronize it; and it will not be long before the trade of our people will be cultivated, and their status as citizens and wealth producers recognized by those who are now indifferent because they are helpless, and who tolerate them only because their labor is cheap, reliable and valuable. Let every journal owned by us agitate this question. It is not a difficult undertaking. Already we have in our city a colored man in business who will receive nearly 6,000 bales of cotton this year, besides sugar and other produce. It shows energy, determination and pluck. In two years he estimates he will have employment for twenty men. Having thoroughly canvassed Mississippi and lower Arkansas, he proposes to start in a few days

on a tour through Alabama and Louisiana. These are the men whom the race need, and these are the men who deserve and will attain success. Politics as a paying investment has its day, and we must now look for other avenues and pursuits to build up our fortunes, and to recover in a measure the ground lost in its avocation. Go! speed the day when the ideas, poorly expressed in this editorial will become deep-rooted in the minds of every member of the race.

The official majority for Kallioch in San Francisco is 1,528. Of the local officers the Republicans elect Tax Collector, County Clerk, Coroner, Superintendent of streets, Superintendent of Schools, Recorder, Superior Judge. Of the elect five and the fusionists six. Of the Supervisors, two are Workingmen and ten are Republicans. Of the San Francisco Assemblymen elected, thirteen are Workingmen (of whom four were endorsed by the Democrats and by the N. C. P.), and seven are Republicans. Of the Senators elected, four are Republicans and seven are Workingmen (four of whom were endorsed by the Democrats and N. C. P.) Of the School Directors elected, nine are Republicans, two are Democrats endorsed by the N. C. P. and W. C. P., and one is a Workingman. The vote for Governor in the city was: Perkins, Republican 19,069; Glenn Democrat and N. C. P. 4,964; White, Workingman, 18,729—Republican plurality on State ticket, 330. For Mayor, Kallioch, Workingmen's candidate, received 21,165 votes; Flint, Republican, 19,637; Griswold, Democrat and N. C. P., 800. The result shows that while Flint called out the full Republican strength, the Honorable Bilks voted largely for Kallioch.—*Inter Ocean*.

—This time it is the *Argus*. It is published at Washington, D. C. by Messrs. Chas. N. Otey and John E. Bruce. Mr. Otey was at one time editor of the *Advocate*, while Mr. Bruce has been the efficient Washington correspondent of the *Chicago Conservator*. With such a management the *Argus* ought to thrive, especially when it has counted the cost and claims 1500 circulation for its first number. We have placed it on our exchange list. Success to it.

—The initial number of the *Normal Herald* published at Huntsville, Ala. has been placed on our table. It will strive to "elevate the negro morally and intellectually," leaving "the political arena free for those whose tastes and capacities lead them in that direction." We hope the editors will succeed in establishing a journal that will be alike profitable to them and creditable to the race. We shall watch its growth with interest.

Several days ago the *Times* made the statement that Hon. J. Ross Stewart was hunting for William Ward and intended to do some violence if he caught him. Mr. Stewart has been ill for several weeks and has not been out of the house until recently. The whole story is false, and the *Times* shows a mean spirit in refusing to correct a false impression made through its columns.

Attention is called to the advertisement of T. B. Stamp published in another column. He has found it necessary on account of increasing business to remove his office to a more commodious building. Parties who engage business to him will be satisfied.

—The Republican State Committee of New York has chosen Gen. Chester A. Arthur as its chairman. He was formerly Collector of the Port of New York, and was deposed by President Hayes.

—It is said that Senator Bruce has purchased 10,000 acres of land in Kansas and will make this State his future home when his present term as Senator from Mississippi expires.—*Ex*.

"The Day We Celebrate."

Eventful deeds are the memorial landmarks in the history of a people; and when they are reminders of noble achievements by which man has been advanced to a higher destiny, it is fit and proper they should be recalled to public admiration at stated times. The fires of patriotism burn all the more warmly when on the return of a certain day in each year a people indulges in reviving the memories of some illustrious act of great merit by which it has become distinguished among the family of nations. Thus England has her Guy Fawkes which reminds the kingdom of its salvation from treacherous surrender to popish domination; the United States have their Fourth which must ever remain a vigorous protest against an infringement of a national policy that taxation and representation are inseparable. Louisiana also has her memorial day. Not content with being a joint partner to the rich associations which cluster around the glorious Fourth, she has added ten to this figure in the month of September in remembrance of the event when nearly two thousand ex-Confederate veterans met and defeated in the fierceness of battle the majesty of the State government represented in a handful of armed police. The anniversary of the 14th of September is a radical barrier to the complete cure of the race and party ills which affect this commonwealth. More than half of the population of Louisiana regard this anniversary as the indication of a deep-seated, lurking spirit of hatred of its liberties. By this half we mean mainly our people who see in this yearly and pompous military display, recalling the event which overturned the legal government of its creation, the settled will of the Democrats that no government founded on the votes of Republicans shall find a lodgment in this State. The charge that the Kellogg government was fraudulent and oppressive, and that its overthrow was therefore justified, is about as sound reasoning as would be seen in a Democratic subversion of Hayes' administration. Whatever might have been the irregularities attendant on the election of 1872, the Kellogg supremacy was established on the forms of law; and to deny its authority, by force and arms, after it had exercised power for two years, was to deny primarily in spirit and practice, the right to vote of the major portion of the Republicans. With the wrongs complained of under Kellogg's memorable administration, we have nothing to do, for they are about the least consideration that can go to justify the 14th of September rebellion under our form of government. The animus of the famous coup d'etat, the recollection of which is yearly revived, lay in a refusal to accept a government constitutionally called into being in the main by Negro votes. It is for this reason the 14th of September must always be a red flag shaken in our faces. While it gratifies the military vanity of the minority, to the majority of the suffragans, it is a standing reminder of shame and instability on its part to resent the outrage committed on its dearest rights. But even if the affair of the 14th were justifiable at the time, now that the rule of the State has passed into the hands of "We the people," what good can longer be gained by perpetuating the memory of an act which only brings discontent and heart-burn to the greater number of citizens? It is more than time this celebration should be buried with the hates and prejudices consequent on the turbulent and unreasoning politics of the past. It may be necessary to annually renew this show to keep up the morale of the decayed Democracy, but then there are other interests in our State of far more importance to be considered. Until this needless and humiliating memento is consigned to oblivion, we will regard the Democrats as traitors, foul and deep-dyed, to the real material welfare of Louisiana.

—This time it is the *Argus*. It is published at Washington, D. C. by Messrs. Chas. N. Otey and John E. Bruce. Mr. Otey was at one time editor of the *Advocate*, while Mr. Bruce has been the efficient Washington correspondent of the *Chicago Conservator*. With such a management the *Argus* ought to thrive, especially when it has counted the cost and claims 1500 circulation for its first number. We have placed it on our exchange list. Success to it.

Several days ago the *Times* made the statement that Hon. J. Ross Stewart was hunting for William Ward and intended to do some violence if he caught him. Mr. Stewart has been ill for several weeks and has not been out of the house until recently. The whole story is false, and the *Times* shows a mean spirit in refusing to correct a false impression made through its columns.

—The Republican State Committee of New York has chosen Gen. Chester A. Arthur as its chairman. He was formerly Collector of the Port of New York, and was deposed by President Hayes.

—It is said that Senator Bruce has purchased 10,000 acres of land in Kansas and will make this State his future home when his present term as Senator from Mississippi expires.—*Ex*.

Press Opinions.

Lawful money, lawful votes, and a lawful government—all these the Republican party demand, and after hearing from California and Maine no sane man can doubt that the people will ratify these demands at the ballot-box.—N. C. Republican.

A government that is unable to afford protection to its humblest citizen, in any portion of it, and fully refuses to punish wrong doers, ought to be overturned, and given in charge of men who will do what is right because it is right. The campaign of 1880 will we think settle the question in a manner satisfactory to the people of these United States.—*The Argus*.

SENATOR BRUCE—This distinguished gentleman is charged with overlooking colored persons in her social intercourse. Whether there is any truth in the charge we do not know. We have always admired the Senator and do not think he would, without good cause, raise any one of the more favored class to position and honor, over the heads of competent colored men.—*Huntsville Herald*.

The verdicts of California and Maine, are in favor of a strong National government—a government strong enough to protect all of its citizens in all of their rights. Thousands of Northern men who have listened, half believing the Southern hue and cry about misgovernment, persecution and the pleading with crocodile tears for "home-rule," now see the shallowness of Southern pretenses and the sham of Southern honor and fair dealing, and are returning to their allegiance to the party of National honor and National justice.—*Indianapolis Leader*.

The idea of a Newspaper Convention for the purpose of nominating a republican candidate is as absurd as it is impracticable. To recommend a platform of principles would be one thing; to agree upon a candidate would be found quite another. Besides, the papers having the widest circulation among us are denominational and religious. How would it look for the *Christian Recorder*, *A. A. Presbyterian*, *National Monitor*, *Christian Index*, *Star of Zion*, *Christian Advocate*, or the *Baptist Journal*, all denominational organs, participating as such in a canvass in the interest of a partisan nomination? The thing is an anomaly in the history of journalism. What is needed is an organization among the publishers of colored newspapers; that accomplished, all the desired political power could be exerted without doing injustice to any traditional usages or the customs of the profession.—*People's Advocate*.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Gazette* (Bourbon Democrat), in an article on the political situation, says: "The elections in California and Maine look as if there was no Democratic party in either State. The truth is that the Democrats have permitted a few malcontents and croakers to start false issues, and Democrats, with a sagacity and tenacity worthy of a better cause, hold them to it, and the result is defeat and almost a disintegration of the party." After this candid admission the *Gazette* throws the responsibility on the Democrats who assume to be leaders, and adds: "We are not a politician nor a place-seeker, and therefore we can 'talk out the meatin' and we speak candidly when we say that the cul-de-sac into which our party has been caught by the blundering of its leaders and the skillful maneuvering of its adversaries is the most mortifying thing possible. The very worst elements of the party rush in to get places and bring the party into disrepute, and the people say if this is what is done in the green tree, what in the name of God are we to expect when the whole patronage of the Federal Government is put into the hands of the Democracy?" This is a wall of despair coming from a man who not only knows he is colored, but who knows he ought to be.—*Ex*.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

1879,
1317 F STREET, NORTHWEST,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JAY A. HUBBELL, Chairman.
WM. E. CHANDLER, Secretary.EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Hon. Wm. B. Allison,
Hon. S. H. Rollins,
Hon. Mark H. Dunnell,
Hon. Goddard S. Orth,
Hon. William McKinley,
Hon. Joseph F. Davis,
Hon. Horatio G. Faxon.STATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.
P. B. S. PINCHBACK, President.
H. C. WARMOTH, Vice-President.
WM. VIGORS, Recording Secretary.
Geo. T. RUBY, Cor. Secretary.
EPPINGHAM LAWRENCE, Treasurer.MEMBERS.
T. B. Stamp, George E. Paris
W. F. Loan, P. Landry
William Harper, Oscar Holt
H. O. Warmoth, M. A. Southworth
C. W. Lovell, George Drury
D. B. Gordon, W. G. Lane
A. J. Dumont, Frank Morey
Thomas A. Cago, George B. Hamlet
Aristotle Dejeu, George Savais
Richard Bourges, E. Lawrence
David Young, L. W. Baker
C. F. Ladd, J. Ross Stewart
R. Hunt, H. O. Dibble
J. E. Leonard, C. B. Darrell
R. T. Guichard, Milton Jones
George Y. Kelso

All communications to the committee must be addressed to P. B. S. PINCHBACK, President State Central Executive Committee, New Orleans, Louisiana.

F. LOPEZ, DEALER IN

Family Groceries and Liquors.

WOOD AND COAL

at lowest prices, 295 Gravier street,

New Orleans, La.

THE RE-OPENING

OF THE

ADAMS HOUSE,

—BY—

MRS. A. K. BARBER,

295 Broadway,

CINCINNATI, O.

LOUIS BUSH, JOHN LEVERT, BRUNER G. DUBOIS

of Lafayette, of Iberville, of Orleans

BUSH & LEVERT,

600 606

COTTON AND SUGAR

FACTORS,

No. 31 Perdido Street,

Lock Box 2047 NEW ORLEANS

WALTON, BARAGER & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

—AND—

DEALER IN TEAS,

156.....FRONT STREET.....154

NEW YORK

FELIX A. WALTON, JR.

CHARLES F. BARAGER.

GEO. BULLIARD.

A MONTFORT,

Cheap Family Grocery

No. 286 BAY ROAD STREET,

(COR. TRENE).

Goods delivered free of charge, in

any part of the city.

BOARDING HOUSE

No. 27 Villere St.

(Cor. Customhouse St.)

J. H. FERRIER, Prop.

The Louisianian.

J. M. VANCE, Jr., Editor.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 30, 1879.

Well! did you ever.

Northern tourists are returning.

The Public Schools are opened.

Clean your moth-eaten over-coats.

Marriages are the order of the day.

What has become of Darby Hicks?

What has become of the war on the officials?

When will Chas. N. commence his celebrated walking feat?

What member of the Pride of Jefferson Lodge walked to the picnic the other day.

Wrap up your summer straw, for already our bloods are forcing the winter season?

Mr. Leon Culllette is the leader of the Excelsior Brass Band. He is a young musician of great promise.

It is reported that a well known colored physician lead to the hymenial altar on last Thursday one of our fair young ladies.

The liberal donation of Jay Gould to the Memphis sufferers is the subject of much comment in the democratic press.

The Jews observed their New Year Wednesday with great pomp. All of their places of business were closed Wednesday and Thursday.

Although disappointed by "never better" in the Parish Committee, the big Janitor of the Granite Building says "hat he will yet whip his fight."

"Bance for the Goose is sauce for the Gander." This old time adage has been repeated more than once by the Hale-Johnson-Barrett faction of the third ward.

The parade of the Louisiana State Militia on last Sunday celebrating the 14th of September, was a tame affair. This celebration is only a ruse on the part of the Ring Politicians to keep up interest in the Democratic party.

Another engagement reported. This rumor has caused great surprise and comment in social circles, the parties hitherto being considered at variance in their opinions of each other. "Still water runs deep."

The Americus Club will formally move into their new club rooms on the 1st proximo. They are fitted up most handsomely. The "boys" will push forward, rumors and obstacles to the contrary notwithstanding.

The attention of the school authorities is called to the miserable condition of the building in which the Edmonia school is situated. The crowding of so many children in this old and badly ventilated feed store is not conducive to health, and is a crying shame.

James Quinn, Esq., has received part of the contract for repairing the upper stories of the Custom House. Accordingly on Monday morning he put to work 16 or 18 colored men at \$1.25 per day. He proposes to put more to work during the coming week. Good.

On last Monday the "Jeunes Amis Benevolent Association" gave their last picnic of the season. In the morning they paraded through the principal streets with Prof. Wolf's Band and one hundred and seventy-five members in rank. The day was well adapted for their purpose, being clear and bright, with cooling breezes sufficient to counteract the heat of marching and make it pleasant. At 10 o'clock the society partook of some excellent punch at the residence of one of their members. On the picnic grounds the goddess of pleasure reigned supreme. The beauty and respectability of our Creole population were out in large numbers. With excellent music, beautiful and graceful young ladies, no-commodating committeemen, the most "rakish" old bachelor

would have gone home "chucked full" of pleasant recollections. The fencing bout was an admirable representation of the dexterity necessary to handle successfully the "foils" when pitted against a good master. The bout was won respectively by Deputy Collector A. J. Dumont and Prof. Forester Assou. We understand that the picnic, like all similar entertainments of the Jeunes Amis, was a financial success. Much of its success is due to the excellent arrangement perfected by Mr. H. Christophe, chairman of the committee. Our acknowledgments are due for appreciated favors to Messrs. Christophe, Vallentine, Lamine, Bergeron and Planchard. Continued prosperity.

At 11 o'clock last Sabbath at St. James Chapel Rev. A. M. Green preached the funeral sermon of Robert Trivine, a young man who was a stranger in the city, from Nashville, Tenn.

Rev. Green chose for his text the last clause of the first verse of the third chapter of First Samuel—"And he said it is the Lord; let him do what seemeth him good." The elder endeavored to show that a knowledge of the perfection and sovereign attributes of God demand submission and patient resignation to the will of God in all things.

This idea was most ingeniously reasoned out to a logical sequence from many beautiful illustrations and incidents suggested by the immediate circumstances which induced the language of the text.

At 7 1/2 p. m. Rev. Charles Evans, who, together with Rev. M. T. Newsome, is delighting our citizens with their beautiful and instructive views illustrative of Bible history, preached to a very large congregation at St. James.

It was a logical and masterly effort, and proved Mr. Evans to be an argumentative and impressive speaker.

A few issues back we mentioned that Mr. R. L. Desdunes had completed his translation into French of the "first or white degree" of Odd Fellowship. We misinterpreted the information received, and we gladly hasten to correct the error. Mr. Desdunes has successfully translated into French the complete Rituals of the subordinate lodge. His work, which is the first of its kind ever accomplished in this country, places him high up in the scale with men of scholarly attainments and has made him the happy recipient of a testimonial of thanks and commendation from the S. O. M. the official head of Odd Fellowship in this country.

Next Sunday evening, September 21st, the theme of Rev. C. Hunt at the Berean Presbyterian Church will be "The Theatre of Redemption." Text: "And when they were come to the place which is called Calvary, there they crucified Him." St. Luke.

The Hon. Henry Demas paid a visit last week to the Superintendent of Public Education, and expressed his gratification at the management of the schools in St. John Baptist—Le Meschacoebe.

When the explorer, Stanley, announced that he had converted King Mica, in Central Africa, to Christianity, much sport was made of the statement. But after Stanley left, the King received kindly a body of English missionaries, and now comes a dispatch stating that Mica has emancipated all the slaves in his kingdom, half a million in number. Stanley, it will be remembered, translated the Gospel of Luke for the King, and explained the rules that governed Christian conduct. His convert seems to have grasped the spirit of Christian teachings.—L.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.
FIRE, MARINE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

L. N. MARKS, President.
F. FRUDHOMME, Vice President.
E. H. BENNETT, Secretary.
J. B. BOYCE, Inspector.
W. E. RODDY.

Office, Cor. Camp and Gravier Sts.
Represents the Fire Association of Philadelphia.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF LOUISIANA.

The members of the State Central Committee, to whom has been entrusted the representation of your political interests, this day terminate their trust by calling a Convention of the Republican party to assemble in the city of New Orleans, on the Third Monday in October, 1879. In doing so it becomes proper they should make a report of their action, inform you of the condition of your political affairs and offer a respectful counsel as to their future conduct.

It is not necessary to recapitulate the animus under which the Republican victory gained in 1876 was lost in the expulsion of the Republican government from office in April, 1877. Your Committee found itself in consequence entirely without the means of political warfare. The whole influence of the State and municipal patronage has been turned against them. The Democracy had captured the State printing, nor was there a Republican newspaper in the State of general circulation. There was not a dollar of donations from private means.

No appropriation was allotted from the National Campaign Fund, and but meagre assessments could have been expected from the officers and employees of the National Government, impoverished and exhausted by their recent struggle for political existence.

The pledges given by the Democratic Legislature and Executive on the 19th of April, 1877, as the condition of Republican surrender, were kept only in appearance, until an occasion occurred for their violation. The first overt breach of faith was the prosecution of the Republican electoral officers "for past political conduct" by acts done in literal pursuance of law.

This prosecution having been dismissed by the Supreme Court of the State, the Democracy of the Parishes resorted to the same intimidation and violence which had been so successful in securing control of the State. Events, now historical, which occurred in Natchitoches, Texas, and other localities, convinced your Committee that the Democracy of the Parishes had never regarded the solemn pledges under which the protection of the Federal Government had been withdrawn, as in any respect binding upon the Democratic party at large.

Deeming it a duty to ascertain how far these pledges would be maintained by the State Government, a committee was appointed which waited upon his Excellency Governor Nicholls, with a representation of the violence allowed to have been practiced in the cases referred to, and requested respectfully to know whether the State authorities were aware of the facts; and whether they could be expected to enforce the laws under the engagement, for the protection of the people? In this interview his Excellency was reported to have declared his purpose to carry out all the personal and official pledges given by him. He had not at that time received official information of the offenses complained of. Enquiries, it seems, were subsequently made of the local authorities in parishes referred to, but no steps were taken by the State authorities to bring the alleged offenders to the bar of legal enquiry. Satisfied that the authorities of State either did not regard these allegations of violence as proven, or that they were unable to prevent or punish violations of their solemn pledges, aware also that the whole electoral machinery was in the hands of their opponents, your Committee came to the reluctant conclusion that any attempt to conduct a Republican campaign would be a wanton risk of life and a futile waste of effort. They had no disposition to sacrifice either the life or labor of their fellow citizens for the sake of making issues elsewhere. They determined, therefore, to leave the nominations and support of candidates to the discretion of the Republicans of each district, authorizing them to nominate a party candidate when a canvass would be safe or success possible, or to give their support to the most favorable candidate otherwise nominated.

The Committee availed themselves also of the events and opportunity during the canvass to call a State Republican Convention upon which would properly devolve the duty of prescribing the course of the campaign, and of conferring upon others the very responsible authority which your committee had exercised since the canvass of 1876. A quorum of this Convention having been prevented from assembling by the prevailing epidemic of yellow fever and quarantine, your Committee published an address to the Republicans of the State, in which they assumed provisional and temporary charge of the campaign, "holding all its acts and measures subject to approval by the Republican party in convention to assemble." No party meeting was practicable during that campaign. The deplorable results of that election are known. The

Republicans were defeated in every Congressional District, and succeeded in returning but a small proportion of the Legislature and parish officers, with none of the officers of the State. The unexpected canvass for the election of members to the Convention for the adoption of a Constitution, passed off under somewhat similar circumstances and with very much the same results so far as the representation of the Republican party in that body were concerned.

Your Committee have deemed the occasion of a vote upon the adoption of the State Constitution, and the election of legislative officers thereunder, proper for renewing the call for the Republicans of Louisiana to assemble in convention, that they may determine on the future course of the party, and confer upon another Committee those powers which have been cast upon, and borne by us during a period so momentous and under circumstances of such embarrassment. It is in performing this final function and as sentinels coming in from past that your Committee may be permitted to offer such observations as may be useful to our successors and to ourselves.

The result of experience has convinced us that the safety of the Republican party principles can only consist in the preservation and assertion of its National purpose and organization as best adapted to secure the peace and welfare of Louisiana. We are satisfied that any system of Liberal, or Fusion, coalition or compact with any other party or faction of a party is fraught with unalloyed evil. The Republican party has been worsted in every transaction of this sort into which it has ever entered.

The expectations of dividing our opponents and remaining compact ourselves, or of demoralizing them without inspiring our own political purity is in itself unreasonable. The motive of such an alliance is a mutual treachery. Whether the disaffected faction is successful or not it hastens to renege its loyalty to its own party by redoubled abuse of its allies. The character of the intermediaries who conduct this contraband traffic is not usually consistent with the stern devotion to principle which values no victory achieved by deception. In political as in other warfare it has been found any license to traffic always injures the more needy of the combatants. It is not wise to sanction any such dereliction of discipline even if we are unable to prevent it. Soldiers should be kept to their colors, all straggling and foraging upon the enemy should be forbidden. It is better that the Republicans should take no part in a political campaign than that their position should be either equivocal or subordinate.

It is proper to say that the state of public feeling in Louisiana promises to permit such an organization. The Bourbon Democracy have overthrown Republican government to which they had attributed all the evils of civil strife, and business ostracism, with the loss of a vast volume of trade naturally due to our great city but turned to other ports by artificial ways and preponderant capital. It has found that those who promised relief from these evils, and the reform of alleged abuses, were unable or unwilling to redeem their promises, and that the situation of the State and city requires the cooperation of all the elements of care and labor to redeem it. There is then a moderation of prejudice, and a concurrence of interests which will allow the Republican party under exceptional representation for the promotion of labor, and the favor of Congress. Such is our hope, though perhaps sanguine.

We, therefore, respectfully suggest—
1. That you announce to the Republicans in your several parishes and wards that the party will reorganize upon its National principles; that all political feuds are revoked, all absent on leave recalled, and the whole Republican muster roll reviewed and reported fit for political duty.

2. In electing representatives to the State Convention care should be taken to elect no one as principals or alternates except citizens of good repute, of undoubted fidelity to Republican principles, and responsible in his own person, business and property for whatever may be done by him in a representative capacity. It is indispensable to the future success of the Republican party that the personal character, capacity, courage, and common interest of its representatives should be such as to leave to the people only the consideration of the purposes and measures advanced by the party.

It is not the mission of the Republican party to submit on the robbery of its fellow citizens of the South, or to play the part of spies, informers or oppressors. It is to comply with the amnesty which has been granted. To restore the fraternity of the Union. To bury with the honors of both flags the memories of a brave, a bitter, and a decisive struggle. To mediate between the preponderant power and suspicion of the North and the unabated enmity of the Bourbon Democracy at the South, so as to save our

fellow citizens from the inevitable consequences of another sectional conflict. It is to prove that only on the Republican doctrine of personal political equality, and the National duty to provide for the common defense and the general welfare, that the people of Louisiana ever continued protection to sugar and rice culture against the slave and pauper labor of other countries. The maintenance of a levee for the protection of the same interest. The construction of a National railroad through—and with the consent of—Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. A continental Republican policy by which alone the commerce of the Mississippi Valley may be fostered and the Union expanded into adjacent States and colonies.

The organization of ocean postal service to the tropical ports, and the construction of a National ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and an international ship canal, under American protection, across the Isthmus of Central America. These measures can be alone advocated on Republican principles while no Democrat of the school of Calhoun could vote for without violating the principles and traditions of the Democratic States Right party. These were the doctrines of Clay, Crittenden, of Bell, of Rives, and of Stephens, and no one who complains of Southern ruin and oppression dare deny that if the counsels of such Southern men had been listened to before the war, and even during the Confederacy the situation of the South would not be far better than it is. Yet the people of the South have fallen again under the guidance of those whose doctrines have brought upon them every disaster with which they have been or may be afflicted. It is the Republican party alone which can save and relieve the prosperity of the Southern people. To that supreme object the organization and aims of the party should be devoted.

The issues of the present campaign will be confined chiefly to the adoption and amendment of the State Constitution and to one other of overwhelming importance.

It will be the province of the Republican State Convention to consider the course of the Republican party upon the adoption or amendment of the State Constitution, as of all other important subjects which fall within its political jurisdiction. To that most appropriate tribunal we respectfully submit the subject.

We have alluded to one other subject which must receive the immediate attention of the Republican party, because it will enter alike into the interests of every citizen of Louisiana, and must pass into the political contest of the State and Nation.

The emigration of the colored people from Louisiana, with the total cessation of other immigration into this State has a deep and ominous meaning. There is manifested a discontent and alarm among the colored people of this State. This discontent arises in part from their having no homes of their own, but compelled to live and labor upon the lands of others, with impositions and exactions from them as tenants, laborers, or customers. The alarm may be occasioned by a supposed inability of the State authorities to protect their lives and rights, with an apprehension that with the control of the National and State governments their Democratic opponents may prohibit their withdrawal and reduce them to a state of quasi bondage. To this danger is added the discovery of their value by the inhabitants of Kansas and the adjacent States and Territories of Nebraska, Colorado and New Mexico. The construction of rail-roads, opening and working mines, and preparing for the habitation and cultivation of a new country will render such labor very valuable, and already organized demand has arisen for its employment. Kansas has absorbed—says her Governor—24,000 "refugees" who including about 150 now in barracks "are now [July 30, 1879] self supporting and no longer require or receive aid." He is of opinion that "the exodus has but just fairly begun," and with the removal of certain restrictions "a half million of them would come northward during the next ninety days." Should this demand for labor be combined with the question of section or of philanthropy, what would prevent the repeal of the tariff on foreign sugar, the destruction of plantation culture, and the consequent disbanding of the whole colored labor in the sugar parishes of Louisiana? Already has the duty been repaid: as to one foreign country. Already have the consumers of sugar been told that Louisiana makes but a small proportion of the sugar consumed in the United States.

The Republican party alone possesses the confidence of the colored people who compose its principal numbers. The property and business interests of Louisiana should be given distinctly to understand that unless a perfectly fair election shall be held, unless the political privileges and legal rights of the colored people shall be protected, no intervention which the Republican party or its leaders can make could possibly avert the appeals to their fears and the inducements to their interests, with the demoralization and depopulation of labor which must follow.

Should the conservative interests of the State unite to give and guarantee the necessary assurances, the Republicans would remain on the fertile soil and primal elements of Louisiana than abandon it for any untidied region.

Your Committee have thus completed the report of its action, and exercise the liberty of submitting certain suggestions which they have deemed essential to the unity and success of Republican principles. This has been done in sincere gratitude for the confidence heretofore re-

posed in them, and with an undaunted determination to abide by Republican principles in the face of any opposition they may have to encounter, and with the conviction that if these principles do not lead to victory they will secure the vindication of those who maintain them, they respectfully subscribe themselves your friends and fellow citizens.

A. J. DUMONT,
President Republican State Central Executive Committee.
Official:
WM. VIGOR, Recording Secretary.

Rooms State Central Executive Committee Republican Party of Louisiana.

At a meeting of the Committee held August 28th, 1879, the following Resolutions were adopted—
Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee issue forth with a call for a State Convention to meet in the city of New Orleans on the Third Monday in October for the purpose of nominating a State Ticket and electing a new State Central Committee and the transaction of such other business as the Convention may determine.

Resolved, That the several parishes and wards of New Orleans be entitled to the number of delegates as follows—

Assumption	4
Assumption	3
Avoyelles	3
Baton Rouge East	4
Baton Rouge West	2
Bienville	1
Bossier	3
Caddo	4
Calcasieu	1
Caldwell	1
Cameron	1
Carroll East	3
Carroll West	1
Catahoula	1
Chalmette	1
Concordia	4
DeSoto	2
Feliciana East	3
Feliciana West	3
Franklin	1
Grant	1
Iberia	1
Iberville	4
Jackson	1
Jefferson	3
Lafayette	1
Lafourche	4
Livingston	1
Lincoln	1
Madison	4
Morehouse	2
Natchitoches	4
Orleans	3

1st Ward	1
2d Ward	2
3d Ward	2
4th Ward	2
5th Ward	3
6th Ward	2
7th Ward	4
8th Ward	1
9th Ward	2
10th Ward	2
11th Ward	2
12th Ward	2
13th Ward	1
14th Ward	1
15th Ward	3
16th Ward	2
17th Ward	1
Plaquemine	4
Pontchartraine	4
Rapides	3
Red River	2
Richland	1
Sabine	1
St. Bernard	2
St. Charles	3
St. Helena	1
St. James	4
St. John	3
St. Landry	5
St. Martin	2
St. Mary	4
St. Tammany	1
Tensas	6
Terrebonne	4
Union	1
Vermilion	1
Tangipahoa	2
Vernon	1
Washington	1
Webster	1
Winn	1

Terms of Subscription.

DAILY.
By mail (payable in advance), per year, \$12 00
1/2 year (payable in advance), per year, \$6 00
Sunday edition, per year (extra), \$2 00

SEMI-WEEKLY.

By mail, per year (in advance), \$3 00
By mail, club of four (in advance), \$11 00
By mail, club of six (in advance), \$16 00
By mail, club of ten (in advance), \$25 00
One FREE copy with every club of ten.

WEEKLY.

By mail, per year (in advance), \$1 50
Club of four (in advance), \$5 00
Club of ten (in advance), \$12 00
Club of twenty (in advance), \$20 00
One FREE copy with every club of twenty.

Sample Copies Free. Money can be sent by draft, money order, express, or registered letter, at our risk.

INTER-OCEAN,

119 Lake street, Chicago

By mail, per year (in advance), \$12 00
By mail, per year (in advance), \$6 00
By mail, per year (in advance), \$2 00
By mail, per year (in advance), \$1 00
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 50
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 25
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 12 1/2
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 06 1/4
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 03 1/8
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 01 5/8
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 7/8
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 3/4
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/2
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/4
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/8
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/16
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/32
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/64
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/128
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/256
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/512
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/1024
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/2048
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/4096
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/8192
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/16384
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/32768
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/65536
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/131072
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/262144
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/524288
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/1048576
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/2097152
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/4194304
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/8388608
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/16777216
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/33554432
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/67108864
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/134217728
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/268435456
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/536870912
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/1073741824
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/2147483648
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/4294967296
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/8589934592
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/17179869184
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/34359738368
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/68719476736
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/137438953472
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/274877906944
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/549755813888
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/1099511627776
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/2199023255552
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/4398046511104
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/8796093022208
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/17592186044416
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/35184372088832
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/70368744177664
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/140737488355328
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/281474976710656
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/562949953421312
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/1125899906842624
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/2251799813685248
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/4503599627370496
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/9007199254740992
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/18014398509481984
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/36028797018963968
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/72057594037927936
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/144115188075855872
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/288230376151711744
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/576460752303423488
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/1152921504606846976
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/2305843009213693952
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/4611686018427387904
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/9223372036854775808
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/18446744073709551616
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/36893488147419103232
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/73786976294838206464
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/147573952589676412928
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/295147905179352825856
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/590295810358705651712
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/1180591620717411303424
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/2361183241434822606848
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/4722366482869645213696
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/9444732965739290427392
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/18889465931478580854784
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/37778931862957161709568
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/75557863725914323419136
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/151115727451828646838272
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/302231454903657293676544
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/604462909807314587353088
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/1208925819614629174706176
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/2417851639229258349412352
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/4835703278458516698824704
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/9671406556917033397649408
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/19342813113834066795298816
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/38685626227668133590597632
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/77371252455336267181195264
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/154742504910672534362390528
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/309485009821345068724781056
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/618970019642690137449562112
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/1237940039285380274899124224
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/2475880078570760549798248448
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/4951760157141521099596496896
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/9903520314283042199192993792
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/19807040628566084398385987584
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0 00 1/39614081257132168796771975168
By mail, per year (in advance), \$0

ONE WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars which we will free. \$5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times, while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLEY & CO., Portland, Maine. 6-21

THE INTER-OCEAN.

THREE EDITIONS

Weekly, Semi-Weekly, and Daily.

Established less than three years ago as a Representative Republican Paper, pledged to maintain and defend the principles and organization of the National Republican party the INTER-OCEAN was as early pushed to the forefront of journalism and achieved a success unprecedented in the history of such enterprises. By universal consent it has been assigned position as

THE LEADING REPUBLICAN PAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.

The Commercial Department.

Is conducted with great care, and everything possible is done to make the Market Reports such as the Farmers and Business Men of the Northwest can rely upon.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Is carefully edited by gentlemen of ability and experience.

IN LITERATURE, LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE

And everything that goes to make

A First-Class Newspaper!

It is not excelled by any publication in the country.

The INTER-OCEAN is a

NATIONAL NEWSPAPER,

Terms of Subscription,

DAILY.

By mail, per year (in advance).....\$3.00

By mail, per year (in advance).....\$3.00

By mail, per year (in advance).....\$3.00

By mail, per year (in advance).....\$3.00

By mail, per year (in advance).....\$3.00

By mail, per year (in advance).....\$3.00

By mail, per year (in advance).....\$3.00

By mail, per year (in advance).....\$3.00

By mail, per year (in advance).....\$3.00

By mail, per year (in advance).....\$3.00

By mail, per year (in advance).....\$3.00

By mail, per year (in advance).....\$3.00

By mail, per year (in advance).....\$3.00

By mail, per year (in advance).....\$3.00

By mail, per year (in advance).....\$3.00

By mail, per year (in advance).....\$3.00

By mail, per year (in advance).....\$3.00

By mail, per year (in advance).....\$3.00

By mail, per year (in advance).....\$3.00

By mail, per year (in advance).....\$3.00

By mail, per year (in advance).....\$3.00

By mail, per year (in advance).....\$3.00

By mail, per year (in advance).....\$3.00

By mail, per year (in advance).....\$3.00

By mail, per year (in advance).....\$3.00

By mail, per year (in advance).....\$3.00

By mail, per year (in advance).....\$3.00

By mail, per year (in advance).....\$3.00

By mail, per year (in advance).....\$3.00

By mail, per year (in advance).....\$3.00

By mail, per year (in advance).....\$3.00

By mail, per year (in advance).....\$3.00

LIST OF PAPERS

Published by the

COLORED MEN

IN THE

United States.

Original to the

CHRISTIAN RECORDER,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CONSERVATOR,

CHICAGO, ILL.

APPEAL AND ELEVATOR,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FREEMAN'S JOURNAL,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

ADVANCE,

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

PEOPLE'S JOURNAL,

JACKSON MISS.

SPECTATOR,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

JOURNAL OF INDUSTRY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

EASTERN REVIEW,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

COLORED CITIZEN,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

PROGRESSIVE AMERICAN,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

WEEKLY PILOT,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

WESTERN SENTINEL,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

BAPTISTE JOURNAL,

DALLAS, TEXAS.

CO-OPERATOR,

BOSTON, MASS.

TRIBUNE,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

CONCORDIA EAGLE,

VIDALIA, LA.

GOLDEN ENTERPRISE,

BALTIMORE, MD.

WHY NOT TRY

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,

(Published every Saturday)

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE

Virginia Star

GREEN, STEWARD & CO., Proprietors.

Published every Saturday at

THE STAR NEWS AND JOB OFFICE,

Nos. 211 & 213 N. Sixth Street,

RICHMOND, VA.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

Will contain all the latest news of the day—Political, Literary, and General—thus making it one of the newest and most interesting weekly papers published in the State.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

Policy

The LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

Education

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL

With this statement of our purpose and our endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identify with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf, counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

ONE YEAR.....\$2.00

SIX MONTHS.....1.00

THREE MONTHS......75

SINGLE COPY......10

Yearly advertisements taken at reduced rates.

SIX MONTHS.....2.50

THREE MONTHS.....1.00

ONE COLUMN Three Months.....30.00

Six Months.....40.00

Twelve Months.....50.00

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

1878.

1317 F STREET, NORTHWEST,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

1878.

1317 F STREET, NORTHWEST,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

N. B. GENCE

PLANTERS' ATTENTION.

1878.

1317 F STREET, NORTHWEST,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.